GNETCV, V. M.

"Semiconductor Heat-sensitive Resistors and the Study of Their Thermal Operating Conditions as Applied to Conditions for Microwave Fower Measurement." Cand Tech Sci Leningrad Inst of Precision Mechanics and Optics, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhFiz,

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSE Higher Educational Institutions (12) SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

TO ELECTRICAL PROGRESSION OF A STREET OF THE PROGRESSION OF THE PROGRE

GNEUSHEV, M.N.

An additional video amplifier. Avtom., telem.i svizz' 6 no.8:38 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii radiosvyazi i televideniya Moskovskoy
dorogi.
(Amplifiers (Electronics)) (Railroads--Electronic equipment)

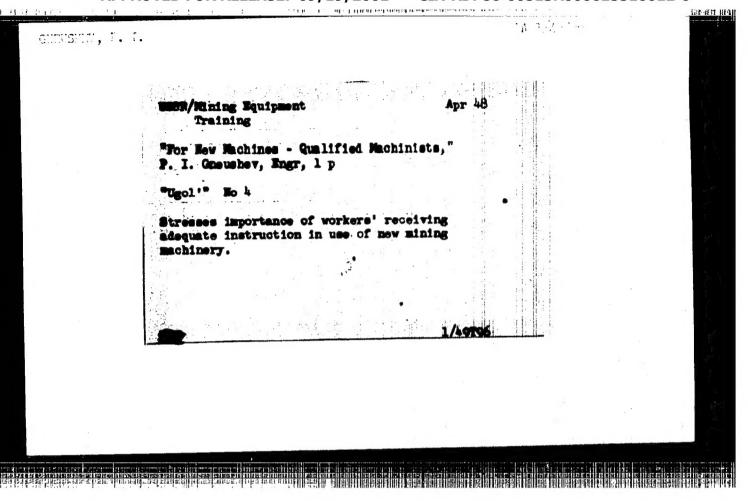
TO THE THE RECOGNITION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

GNEUSHEV, N.M.; OVINNIKOV, A.I., starshiy inzh.

Radio communications for signalmen during track maintenance work. Avtom., telem.i sviaz' 6 no.1:31-32 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii radiosvyasi i televideniya Moskovskoy dorogi (for Gneushev).

(Railroads--Communication systems)



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GNEUSHEV, P.I., inzh.

Introducing new type of roof bolting in development mining. Bezop. truda v prom. 5 no.4:1-3 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR. (Mine roof bolting)

GNEUSHEV, P.I., inzh.

Precast reinforced concrete supports for mine workings. Ugol'. prom. no.1:40-43 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo.
(Mine timbering)

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Support of workings at the Dierzhinskii and other Krivoy Rog Basin mines. Fiz. mekh. svoiz., dav. i razr. gor. porod. no.2:207-223 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

CNEUSHEV, V.I. [Hneushev, V.I.], inzh,-rekhanik.

Poultry section of the "Zoria komunizmy" Collective Farm. Mekh. sil'.
(MIRA 11:2)

(Poultry houses and equipment)

THE COLOR OF THE PROPERTY OF T

GNEUSHEV, V.I., inzh.-mekhanik [Hneushev, V.I.]

The PUU-4 milking machine. Mekh. sil'. hosp. [9] no.5:25-27 My '58.

(Milking machines)

(Milking machines)

ACC NR. AP6036758 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/171/001/0081/0083

AUTHOR: Gneushev, V. N.; Lyashchenko, B. G.; Matovarov, V. A.; Novak, L. I.; Sarksyan, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Neutron diffraction investigation of radiation-induced ordering in Ni 3Mm and Ni 3F1/2Mn1/2 alloys

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 171, no. 1, 1966, 81-83

TOPIC TAGS: neutron diffraction, neutron irradiation, fast neutron, ordered alloy, nickel alloy, manganese containing alloy

ABSTRACT: The tests were made on polycrystalline samples irradiated in a type SM reactor in an integral fast-neutron flux 3.5 x 10¹⁷ neut/cm² at a temperature 60 -- 70°. The neutron diffraction pictures were taken 56, 74, and 87 or more days following the irradiation. Both samples exhibited ordering action of the reactor irradiation, with (001) and (011) lines appearing for the nickel-iron-manganese compound, and also smeared (012) and (112) lines for the nickel-manganese alloy. The latter two lines indicate that long-range atomic order is also produced. The degrees of long-range order, determined from the ratios of the intensities of the superstructure lines (001) and (011) to the intensity of the main line (111), differed by almost a factor or two.

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.2.22

ACC NR: AP6036758

This difference is attributed to the anisotropy of the distribution of the radiation defects. It is concluded from the results that ordering of a previously disordered Ni₃Mn alloy is feasible, and that this phenomenon depends on the conditions under which the experiments were made. This explains also discrepancies and the results obtained by others. The authors thank V. I. Klimenkov for valuable advice. This report was presented by Academician G. V. Kurdyumov 28 January 1966. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Jun65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

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ACC NR.

APG029111

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/008/0972/0974

AUTHOR: Gnoushov, V. N.; Lyashchenko, B. G.; Novak, L. I.; Sarksyan, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Multiple component superstructures of variable composition in magnetic alloys based on Ni₃Fe and Ni₃Mn & Report, All-Union Conference on the Physics of Ferro- and Antiferromagnetism held 2-7 July 1965 in Sverdlovsk

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, 30, no. 6, 1966, 972-974

TOPIC TAGS: neutron diffraction, ordered alloy, iron nickel alloy, nickel alloy, manganese alloy, chromium alloy, magnetic ALLOY

ABSTRACT: Investigations; of single phase solid solutions of 3d metals have shown that formation of superstructures of variable composition is characteristic of cross sections of the phase equilibrium diagrams of such three-component alloys as Ni3 (Fe, Mn), Ni3 (Fe, Cr), (Ni, Co)3Fe land others, so that there was reason to assume that ordering should obtain in the superstructures based on Ni3Fe, Ni3Mn and FeCo. Accordingly, in the present work there were investigated by neutron diffraction analysis alloys having the compositions Ni3 (Fe, Mn), Ni3 (Fe, Cr), Ni3 (Mn, Cr), (Ni, Co)3 Mn, and (Ni,Co)₃Fe_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}. It is feasible to detect formation of long-range order in experiments on polycrystalline specimens of these alloys. About 21 specimens were prepared by induction furnace melting of technical grade components under slag with intro-

Cord 1/2

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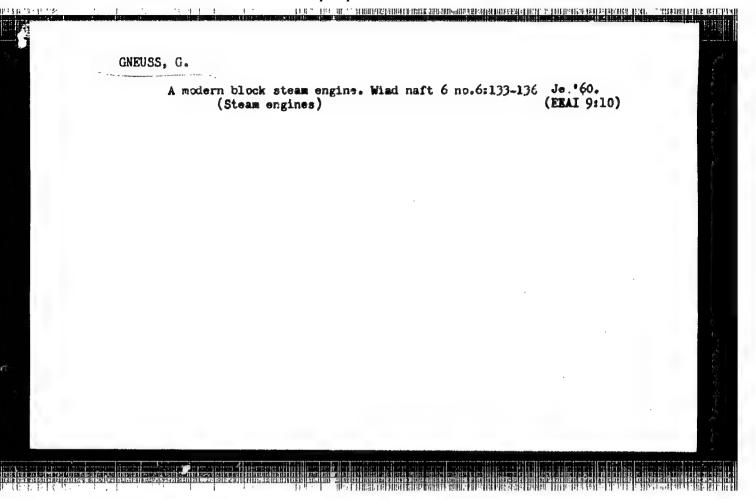
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SELIVANOV, A.I., red.; CNEUSHEV, V.N., inzh., retsenzent; KHOMENKO, G.P., inzh., retsenzent

[Album of technological charts for a continuous repair of the KDM-46 a.m KDM-100 engines in specialized plants] Albom tekhnologicheskikh kart dlia potochnogo remonta dvigatelei KDM-46 i KDM-100 na spetsializirovannykh predpriiatiiakh. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 282 p. (MIRA 18:12)

l. Perovo. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'-skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut remonta i ekspluatatsii ma-shinno-traktornogo parka.



18/11/22 18/6/24 11118 5/133/62/000/011/005/005 A054/A127

AUTHORS:

Rakhshtadt, A.G., Docent, Meshcherionova, O.N., Candidates of Technical Sciences, Gnevko, A.I., Soshnikov, S.A., Engineers

TITLE:

The effect of boron and titanium on the mechanical properties and ductility of the new 55 XTP (55KhOR) and 55CT2P (55SG2R) spring steels

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 11, 1962, 1041 - 1047

TEXT: At the MBTy im. Baumana (MVTU im. Bauman) and TsNIIChM tests were carried out to improve the quality of 60 C2 (60S2), 55 C2 (55S2) and 55 KI (55KhG) spring steels by the addition of boron (0.003-0.01%) and titanium (0.06-0.24%). The new grades were melted in a 50-kg magnesite-lined induction furnace in the following composition (55KhGR = A', A''; 55S2GR = B', B''; 55S2 = C for control):

Card 1/4

S/133/62/000/011/005/005 -A054/A127

The effect of boron and.....

1	Cauros	С	Mn	Si	Cr	Ť	В	Слиток	C	Mn	Si	TI	В
	1.1	0.54	1.02	0.35	1.4	0.06	0,003	511	0.54	1.7	1,25	0,06	0.003
1	A' { 2	0.54	1.10	0.32	1,2	0.06	0,006	.6 2	0,55	1,65	1,38	0.06	0.006
1	1 3	0,55	1,05	0.37	1,3	0.06	0.01	3	0.55	1.7	1,40	0.06	0.01
	()	0,55	1,08	0,24	1,3	. —	0,003	B*(1	0,54	1,7	1,08	0,06	_
- 1	1 2	0.55	1.1	0,30	1.5	0,06	_	- 1 0	0,54	1,5	1,05	0.10	0.003
	A* { 3	0.55	1.04	0.32	1,30	0.09	0,003	B 3	0,54	1.6	1.1	0.12	0.003
- 1	4	0.55	0.99	0,32	1,35	0,16	0,003	14.	0,54	1,65	1,15	0,24	0,003
-	(5	0,55	0.94	0,36	1,30	0,24	0,003						
-	₽C -	0,53	1,0	1,8	0,3	-	-						

Prior to adding boron the steel was reduced by aluminum, then titanium was added. Tests carried out to study the hardenability of the new grades showed that an addition of 0.00% boron greatly improved this property. Addition of up to 0.06% titanium to steels containing 0.00% boron improves the hardenability still further. When more than 0.06% titanium was added, however, this property of the steel deteriorated, most probably due to the crystallizing effect of titanium compounds leading to the transformation of the supercooled austenite phase. The addition of more than 0.1% titanium weakens the tendency to grain growth in the

Card 2/4

S/:33/62/000/011/005/CD AU54/A127

The effect of boron and

steel structure, on account of the capping effect of titanium compounds that are not dissolved in the austenite phase, not even at high (up to 1150°C) temperatures. The optimum addition both with regard to grain growth and hardening properties are 0.00% boron and 0.06% titanium. The addition of 0.06 - 0.12% titanium slightly reduces the strength of the test grades. The 55SO2R grade, containing various. amounts of boron and titanium has a higher ductility than the conventional 55S2 grade. The threshold of ductility will be attained with 0.003% boron and 0.1 -- 0.16% titanium. Optimum ductility for the 55SG2R grade will be obtained with annealing at 350°C, whereas for the 55KnGR grade at 300°C. In the 55SG2R grade the value of stresses reaches the maximum simultaneously with the maximum value of ductility; at the same time the microplastic friction starts developing. Spring steels containing boron and titanium show a lower tendency to decarburization (in 55KhGR grade: 0.01 mm, in 55SO2R: 0.003 mm, whereas in the 55S2 grade; 0.12 mm). The test grades proved superior to the conventional spring steels' also in view of relaxation stability, which was tested under uni-axial extension at a stress of $\sigma_0 = 120 \text{ kg/mm}^2$. To obtain a high degree of relaxation stability, the steel must contain sufficient chrome. In general, the optimum amounts of boron and titanium added depend on the steel composition. Greater amounts of

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करण र प्रे । (श्वरति क्षिणा) किंद्र सम्बद्धित स्थापन सम्बद्धित का अस्कारणात कर । (क्रान्ट र र र र र र र र र र

Card 3/4

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In reference to the article "Organizational problems of dispatcher control in power systems." Blek.sta. 29 no.11:90-91 N 58.

(Electric power distribution)

(NIRA 11:12)

GNEVEO, D.C., ZAROZHNYY, A.M.

Experience in using a closed-loop network in a low-voltage power distribution system. Elek.sta. 33 no.12:40-42 D *62.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Electric power distribution)

FEDOSENKO, R.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk (Moskva); REYNVALD, O.A. [Reinvalds, O.] (Riga); GNEVKO, D.G., inzh. (Minsk); ZAROZHNYY, A.M., inzh. (Minsk); VOYTKO, A.M., inzh. (Minsk); FEDOROV, Ye,Ya., inzh. (Minsk); AYZENBERG, B.L., doktor tekhn. nauk (Leningrad)

Protection of closed-loop networks. Elektrichestvo no.2: 83-89 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

The state of the s

GREBENNIK, L.I.; RYABOKON', N.A.; GNEVKOVSKAYA, T.V.

Determination of epiline in drugs. Med. prom. 14, no.7:39-42 Je 160. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze.
(HAIR, REMOVAL OF)

A STEET OF THE THE PERSON OF A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON O

GREBENNIK, L.I.; GNEVKOVSKAYA, T.V.; VELIKODVORSKATA, G.A.

Comparative data on the metabolism of nicotinic and isonicotinic acids in the rat organism. Farm. 1 toks 23 no. 5:436-439 S-0 160. (MIRA 13:12)

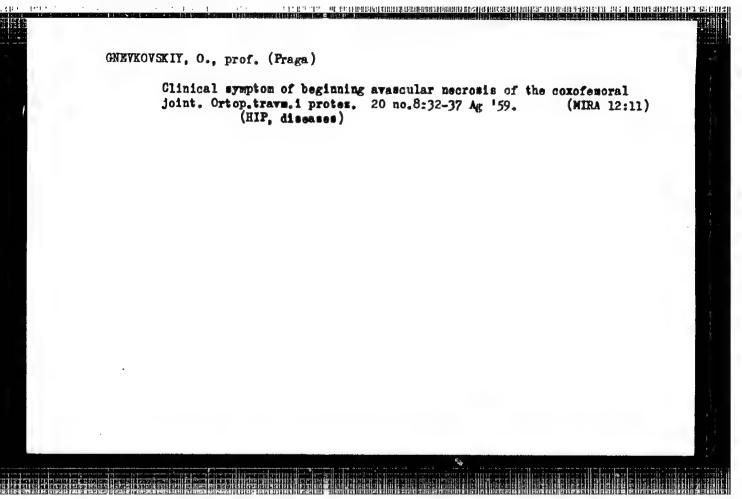
1. Otdel khimioterapii (zav. - prof. G.N. Pershin) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel¹skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

(NICOTINIC ACID) (ISONICOTINIC ACID)

GREBENNIK, L.I.; GNEVKCVCKAY., T.V.; MIRROV, C./.

Metabolism of vanillin as a pi-livazide ingredicat. Vcp.
med. khim. 9 no.2:127-133 Mr-:p '03. (MERA 17:8)

1. Otdel khimioterapii Vasscyuznogo nauchno-insledovatel'akogo
khimiko-farmateevticheskono indituta imani Ordahonikidze i
Institut tuberkuleza AMM STAR, Moskva.



CNEVKOVSKIY, V.G., inzh.

Transportation characteristics of wheeled tractors. Mekh.i elek. sots.sel'khoz. 19 no.5:52 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

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1. Melitopoliskiy institut mekhanizatsii seliskogo khozyaystva. (Tractors)

GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; DANILOCHKINA, L.Ye.

Use of black-and-white photography in geological documentation of underground mine workings. Razved. i okh. nedr 29 no.9:32-36 S 163. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki.

15-57-7-9361

TO SECTION OF THE OFFICE OF TH

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,

p 90 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

Gnevushev M. A.

TITLE:

The Origin of the Oppositely Oriented Parallel Pits on the Faces of Diamonds (O proiskhozhdenii obratno-parallel'nykh treugol'nykh vpadin na granyakh almaza)

PERIODICAL:

Mineralog. sb. L'vovsk. geol. o-va, 1955, Nr 9,

pp 25-30

ABSTRACT:

The author enumerates different observations of triangular pits and projections on the octahedral faces of a diamond, and he notes that the triangular projections are always oriented with their edges parallel to the edges of the octahedral faces, whereas the triangular pits (most commonly) are disposed in an oppositely parallel attitude and only occasionally have a parallel orientation. He shows that the pits are

Card 1/2

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The Origin of the Oppositely Oriented Parallel Pits (Cont.)

much more widespread than the projections. In explaining the origin of the oppositely parallel orientation of the triangular pits he adopts the view that the arrangement is the result of growth. He also associates the parallel orientation of the projections with growth and recognizes that the pits with parallel orientation are solution figures. The author sees support for his view in the experiments on the burning of diamonds, in which triangular projections with parallel orientation are obtained.

Card 2/2

M. O. Kliya

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7.

p 90 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gnevushev, M. A.

TITLE: The Fluorescence of Diamond (O fotolyuminestsentsii

almaza)

PERIODICAL: Mineralog. sb. L'vovsk. geol. o-va pri un-te, 1956,

Nr 10, pp 325-329

ABSTRACT: A consignment of diamonds was studied with the port-

able apparatus LYuM-1 (PRK-4 lamp, UFS-3 light filter, voltage of 75 v, current strength of 3.75 amp). Different fluorescent colors were observed: predominantly shades of blue and yellow, rarely yellowish red, and very rarely green. Densely smoky, yellow, and highly iron-stained crystals did not fluoresce at all and seemed to be stained in dark violet or velvet-black colors. After segregating the diamonds of the con-

Signment according to density of color, the following

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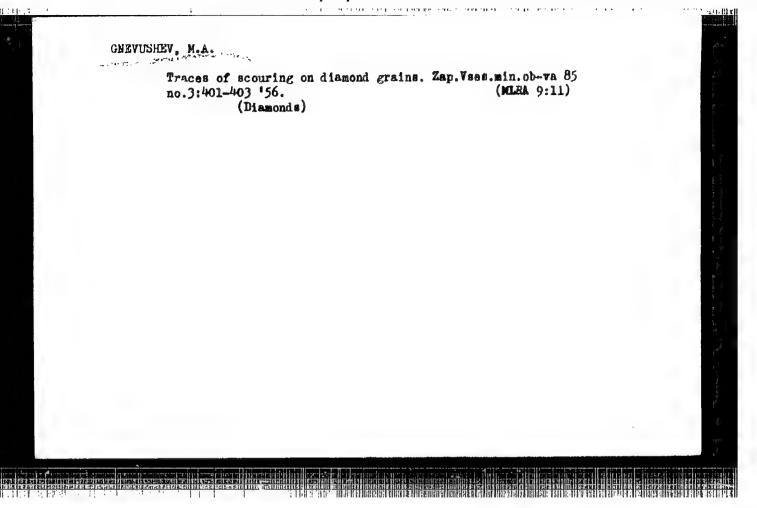
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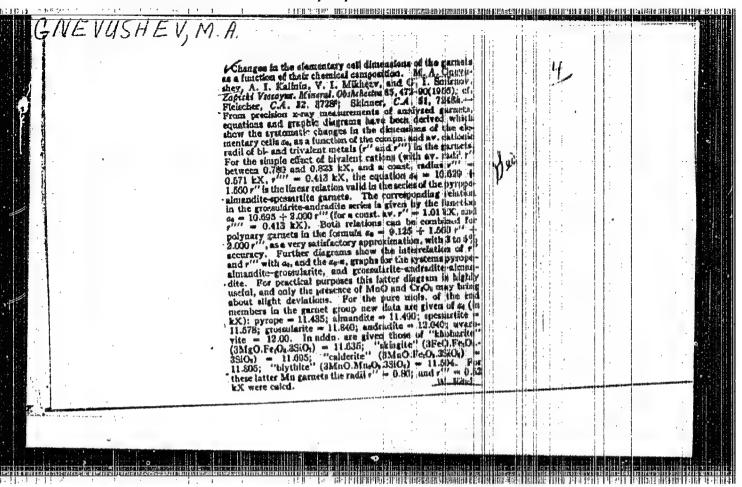
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The Fluorescence of Diamond (Cont.)

Well-formed, transparent, and colorless crystals are characterized by medium blue fluorescence. Distorted forms, the presence of intergrowths, decrease in transparency, and the appearance of colors and point inclusions lower the fluorescence to yellows and red-yellows. Thus the conditions of crystallization of the diamonds affect their fluorescent properties.

V. A. Vorob'yeva





TATARSKIY, V.B.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.; BURAKOVA, T.N.; MARDOV, V.V.;
PETROV, T.O.; KONDRAT'YNVA, V.V.; KAMENTSEV, I.Yo.; CHERHYSHEVA,
V.F.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.P.; ARTSYBASHEVA, T.F.; BARANOVA, N.I.;
BUSSEN, I.V.; VEREMORSKO, I.A., CHEVUSHEV, N.A.; COYKO, Yo.A.;
KOMKOV, A.I.; KOTOVICH, V.A.; LITVINSKAYA, G.P.; MIKHEYEVA, I.V.;
MOKIYEVSKIY, V.A.; PETROVA, L.V.; POPOV, G.M.; SAFROMOVA, G.P.;
SCHOLHVA, V.V.; STULOV, N.N.; TUGARINOVA, V.G.; SHAFRAMOVSKIY, I.I.;
SHTERNBERG, A.A.; YANULOV, K.P.

O.M. Ansheles; Obituary, Vest. LGU 12 no.18:152-154 57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Ansheles, Osip Markovich, 1985-1957)

BOBRIYEVICH, A.P., sotrudnik; BONDARENKO, M.N., sotrudnik; GNEVUSHEV, M.A., sotrudnik; KIND, N.D., sotrudnik; KORESHKOV, B.Ya., sotrudnik; KURYIEVA, N.A., sotrudnik; NEFEDOVA, Z.D., sotrudnik; POPUGAYEVA, L.A., sotrudnik; POPOVA, Ye.B., sotrudnik; SKUL'SKIY, V.D., sotrudnik; SMIRNOV, G.I., sotrudnik; YURKEVICH, R.K., sotrudnik; FAYNSHTEYN, G.Kh., sotrudnik; SHCHUKIN, V.N., sotrudnik; BUROV, A.P., nauchnyy redaktor; SOBOLEV, V.S., nauchnyy redaktor; VERSTAK, G.V., redaktor izdatel'stvs; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhni-cheskiy redaktor

[Diamonds of Siberia] Almany Sibiri. [Moskva] Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. 1957. 157 p. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr.

2. Amakinakaya ekspeditsiya Glavuralsibgeologii Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Bobriyevich, Bondarenko, Gnevushev, Kind, Koreshkov, Kuryleva, Mefedova, Popugayeva, Popova, Skul'skiy, Smirnov, Turkevich, Faynshteyn, Shchukin)

(Siberia-Diamonds)

GNEVUSHEV ... M.A.; BOBKOV, N.A. [deceased]; BARTOSHINSKIY, Z.V.

Etching and dissolving traces on Yakutian diamonds. Min.sbor. no.11:22-37 57. (NIRA 13:2)

1. Amakinskaya ekspeditsiya Glavuralsibgeologii Ministerstva geologii okhrany nedr SSSR. (Yakutia-Diamond crystals)

BARTOSHINSKIY, Z.V.: GNEVUSHEV, M.A.

Causes of optical anisotropy in diamonds. Min.sbor. no.12: 57-66 '58. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Amakinskaya ekspeditsiya Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.

(Diamonds -- Optical properties)

19 DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPLETE BEHAVIOR FOR THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

(MIRA 13:2)

GNEVUSHEV, M.A.: NIKOLAYEVA, E.S.

Olivin and pyrope inclusions in Yakutian diamonds. Min.sbor.

1. Amakinskaya ekspeditsiya Yakutskogo geologicheskogo upravleniye.

(Yakutia -- Chrysolite) (Yakutia -- Pyrope)

no.12:440-442 158.

GNEVUSHHY, M.A.; GOMON, G.O.; CHERNENKO, A.I.

Mffect of the chromium content of pyrope on the height of maximal curves of spectral absorption. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 87 no.1:85-89 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

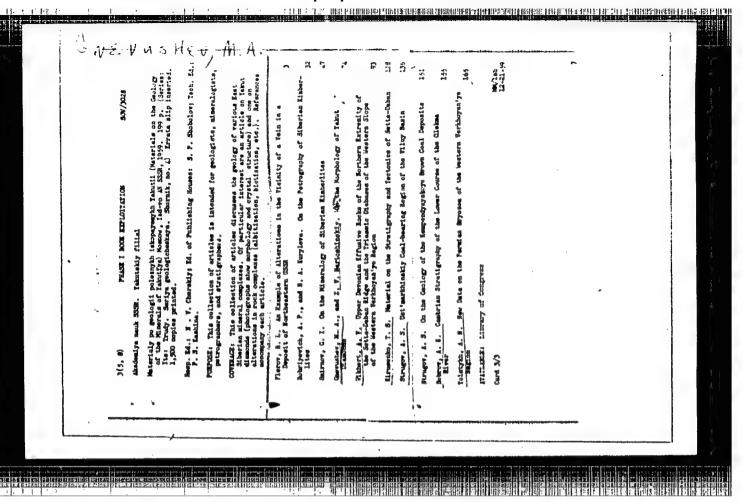
l. Amakinskaya ekspeditsiya Glavuralsibgeologii, st. Myurba. (Chromium--Spectra) (Garnet)

GNEVUSHEV, M. A. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Diamonds of western Yakutiya."

Len, 1958. 15 pp (Min of Geology and Mineral Conservation USSR. All-Union Sci Res Geol Inst VSYeGYeI. Amakin Expedition of Yakutika Geol Administration),

100 copies (KL, 11-58, 114)

-31-



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BOBRIYEVICH, A.P.; BONDARENKO, M.N.; GNEVUSHNY, M.A.; KRASOV, L.M.; SHIRNOV, G.I.; YURKEVICH, R.K.; SOBOLEV, V.S., akademik, nauchnyy red.; VERSTAK, G.V., red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Diamond deposits of Yakutia] Almaznye mestorozhdeniia IAkutii. Nauchnyi red. V.S.Sobolev. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-volit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr. 1959. 526 p. (MIRA 12:11) (Yakutia--Diamonds)

ANDRIANOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; BUBNOV, Yevgeniy Sergepavich; GNEYUSHEV,
Mikhail Andreyevich; IOANNESYAN, Rollen Arsen'yevich; LITVINOV,
Nikolay Nikolayevich; MEYERSON, Yevgeniy Grigor'yevich; MINDLIN,
Yakov Borisovich; ROMANTSEV, Yakov Antonovich; ALEKSIN, A.G., red.;
KAESHKOVA, S.M., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

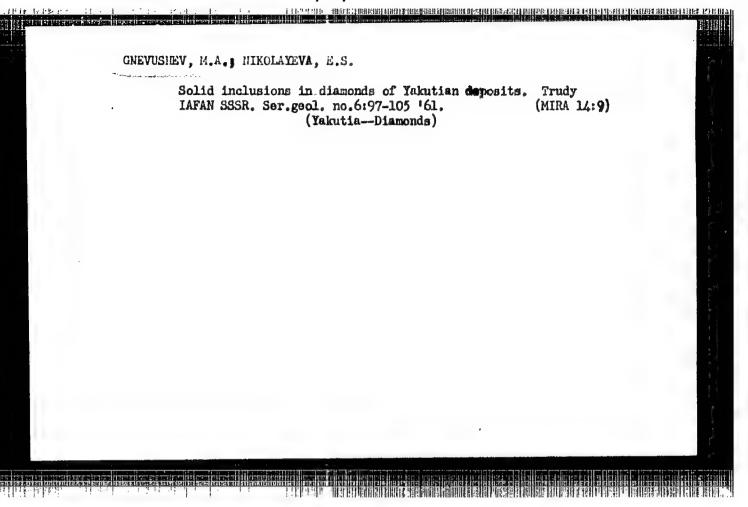
[Diamond drilling] Almaznoe burenie. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-va neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 170 p. (MIRA 14:9) (Boring) (Diamonds, Industrial)

GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; KRASOV, L.M.; DUBOTCVKO, Yu.V.; D'YAKOVA, N.I.

Color of Yakutian diamonds. Trudy IAFAN SSSR. Ser.geol.
no.6:87-96 '61.

(Yakutia--Diamonds)

(Yakutia--Diamonds)



GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; BARTOSHINSKIY, Z.V.; ZINKOV, A.P.

Did bution of diamonds in the kimberlite pipes of vestern Yakutia. Trudy IAFAN SSSR. Ser.geol. no.6; 106, 122 '61.

(NIRA 14:9)

(Yakutia—Diamonds)

GNEVUSHEY, M.A.; FEDOROVA, L.G.

Effect of isomorphic substitutions on certain characteristics of the infrared spectra of garnet. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.3:672-675 S *62.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.
(Isomorphism) (Garnet—Spectra)

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

CMEVUSHEV, Mikhail Andreyevich; KORZHUYEV, S.S., st. nauchn.
sotr., kand. geogr. nauk, retsenzent; KIND, M.V., kand.
geol.-miner. nauk, retsenzent; VASIL'YEV, A.F., retsenzent;
RODIONOVA, F.A., red.; KISELEVA, M.D.; red.kart; KARPOVA,
T.V., tekhn. red.

[Yakut diamonds] IAkutskie almazy. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1963. 102 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR (for Korzhuyev). 2. Yakutskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya uchiteley (for Vasil'yev).

(Yakutia—Diamonds)

and the state of the companion of the control of th

GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; GOMON, G.O.; FUTERGENDLER, S.I.

Relation of the luminescence of diamond to some of its other properties. Min. sbor. no.17:82-89 163. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad.

CMEVUSHEV, M.A.; SHEMAMIN, V.I.; THEMANINA, Ye.I.

Book reviewe Min.sbore 18 no.3:361-367 **(4. (MHA 18:3))

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut,
Leningrad.

- SEET OF THE TOTAL THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

(MIRA 18:9)

GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; FUTERGENDLER, S.I.

Traces of magnatic melt in diamonds. Geol. i geofiz. no.2:155-157

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad.

ACC NR: AR5020044	SOURCE CODE: UR/DOS1/65/000/012/E054/E055
AUTHOR: Gnevushev, M.A.; Gomon,	
ORG: none	21, 44, 55
	uninescence of a diamond and mome of its other
SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs.	12E30
REF SOURCE: Mineralog. sb. L'vo	vsk. geol. o-va pri un-te, no. 17, 1963, 82-89
MOPIC TAGS: diamond, luminescen	ce, x ray analysis
•	
kimberlite shaft "Mir" (West Yak morphological peculiarities of d of the samples were subjected to	of the luminescence of more than 100 diamonds from the cutiya); at the same time a study was conducted of the diamonds: coloring and degree of transparency. Some x-ray analysis. For certain groups of the diamonds, tween the luminescencent and roentgenostructural specteristics. R. Khmel'nitskiy.
kimberlite shaft "Mir" (West Yak morphological peculiarities of d of the samples were subjected to a correlation was established be	atiya); at the same time a study was conducted of the immonds: coloring and degree of transparency. Some x-ray analysis. For certain groups of the dismonds, etween the luminescencent and roentmenostructural spec-
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kimberlite shaft "Mir" (West Yak morphological peculiarities of d of the samples were subjected to a correlation was established be tra and the morphological charac	atiya); at the same time a study was conducted of the immonds: coloring and degree of transparency. Some x-ray analysis. For certain groups of the dismonds, etween the luminescencent and roentmenostructural spec-

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GNEVUSHEV, M.V., otv red.; PERMINOV, S.V., red.izd-va; MAKRUSHIN, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Materials on the study of diamonds and diamond-potential districts in the U.S.S.R.] Materialy po izucheniu almazov i almazonosnykh raionov SSSR, Leningrad, 1960. 186 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Materialy, no.40) (MIRA 14:7) (Diamonds)

GNEUSHEV, Vladimir Grigor'yevich; MAGITOV, V., red.; MIKHAYLDVSKAYA, R., tekhn. red.

[Pioneers of higher speed] Pionery bol'shikh skorostsi. Moskva, Izd-vo TsKVIKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1961. 31 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Tractors)

GNEVUSHEV, V.V. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Physiological bases of the treatment of algia contractures of the upper extremities." Stavropol', 1957. 16 pp (Stavropol' State Med Inst. Stavropol'skiy Kray Exercise-Therapy Dispensary), 200 copies (KL, 14-58, 116)

-100-

GNEVASHEV, VV

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Nervous System. Pain.

T-10

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 75144

Author

Cnevushev, V.V.

Inst

: Stavropol'sk Medical Institute.

Title

On the Physiological Mechanism of Algia Contractors.

Orig Pub

Uch. zap. Stavropol'sk. ned. in-t, 1957, vyp. 1, 127-132.

Abstract

63 patients with algia cantractors (AC) were observed which appeared as a result of fractures, sprains and bruises of the upper extremities and were not accompanied by damage of the nerve trunks. An active (per I.M. Sechenov) rest showed a favorable effect on the condition of AC, in the beginning a significant one (increase of the work ability and rate of the voluntary contractions, weakening of force of contractor contraction), and then

Card 1/2

GNEVUSHEV, V.V., dotsent

Need of inserting a correction in the calculation of the normal vital capacity of the lungs according to Anthonys's method. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:114-115 '63.

Importance of deep, spaced respiration and some characteristics features of the development of fundamental habits furthering it. Ibid.:116-117

Effect of deep, spaced respiration on the state of pulmonary ventilation in elderly persons. [Did.:120-121 (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra fizicheskogo vospitaniya, lechebnoy fizul'tury i meditsinskogo kontrolya (zav. dotsent V.V. Gnevushev) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF T

GNEVUSHEV, V.V., dotsent; PERESYPKIN, V.A.

Effect of deep, spaced respiration on the changes in some oscillographic indices in elderly and old persons. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:118-119 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra fizicheskogo vospitaniya, i vrachetmogo kontrolya (zav. dotsent V.V. Gnevushev) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GNEVUSHEV, V.V., dotsent; KARASHUROV, Ye.S., kand. med. nauk; KRASNOV, Yu.P.,

Deep, spaced respiration as a factor is restoring the functional possibilities of external respiration following surgery for bronchial asthma. Uch. map. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:258-259 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

l. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. prof. Yu.S. Gilevich) kafedra lechebnoy fizkul'tury i VK (zav. dotsent V.V. Gnevushev) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GNEVUSHEV, V.V., dotsent; OSMIRKO, G.I., prepodavatel'

Deep and spaced respiration as a form of active rest in the educational process of schoolchildren of the lower grades. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:404-405 163.

(MIRA 17:9)

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

1. Kafedra fizicheskogo vospitaniya, lechebnoy fizkul'tury i meditsenskogo kontrolya (zav. dotsent Gnevushev V.V.) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.



GNEVUSHEVA, Yelizaveta Ivanovna; GUBER, A.A., otv. red.; GARMSEII, O.M., red. izd-va; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn. red.

[In the land of three-thousand islands; Russian scientists in Indonesia]V strane trekh tysiach ostrovov; russkie uchemye v Indonezii. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1962. 221 p. (MIRA 15:9)

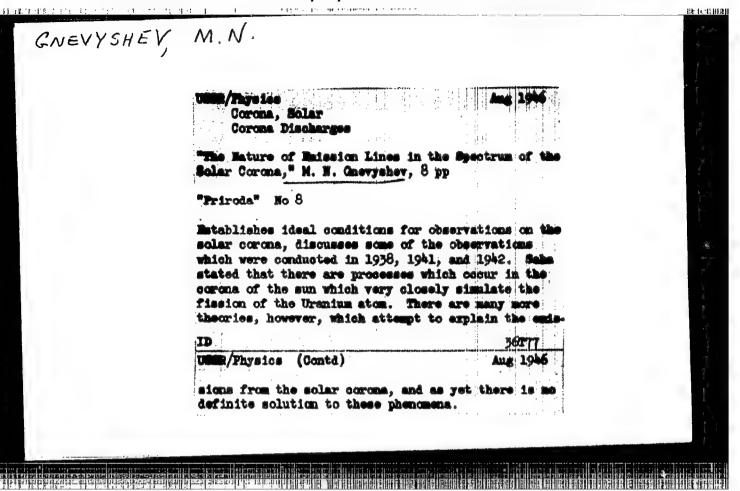
(Indonesia-Russian exploration)

GNEVUSHEVA, Yelizaveta Ivanovna,; LIPETS, Yu.G., red.; VIIENSKAYA, E.M., tekhn.red.

[Forgotten traveler; life and travels of Petr Ivanovich Pashino]
Rabytyi outsahestvannik; shirn' i outsahestviia Petra Ivanovicha
Pashino. Moskva, Gos., isd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1958. 110 p.

(Pashino, Petr Ivanovich, 1838-1891)

(Pashino, Petr Ivanovich, 1838-1891)



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- TEMGENSON, M. S., GNEVYSHEV, M. N., OL', A. I., RUBASHEV, E. E.
- USSR (600) 2.
- Physics and Mathematics
- Solar Activity and its Terrestrial Manifestations, M. S. Yeygenson, M. N. Gnevyshev, (Moscow-Leningrad, State Technical Press, 1948). Reviewed by N. P. Barabashev,

Report U-3081, 16 Jan. 1953, Unclassified.

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GNEVYSHEV, M. N.

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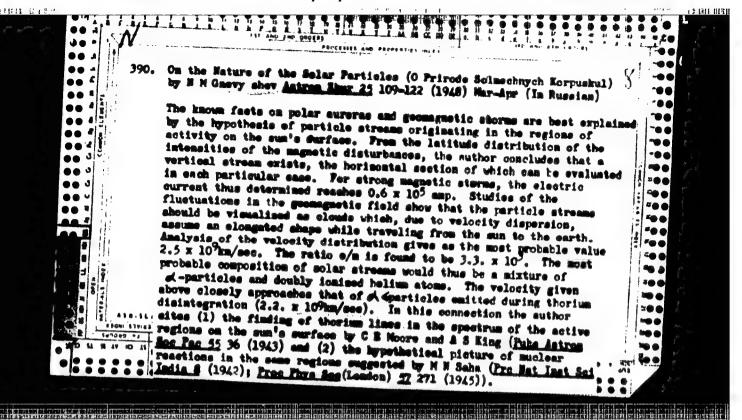
Sunspots Solar Phenomena

"The 22-year Cycle of Solar Activity," M. N. Gnevyshev, A. I. Ol', Pulkova Observatory, Acad Sci, USSR, 3 pp

"Astr Zhur" Vol XXV, No 1

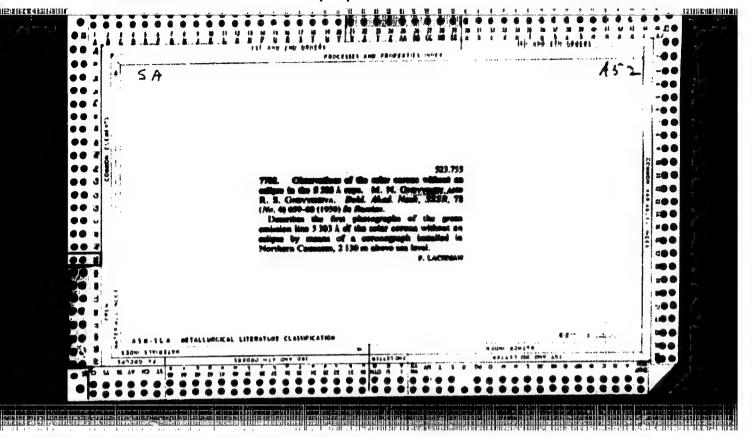
Discusses the change in polarity of sunspots, and the law of formation of the 22-year cycle from the 11-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 GNEVYSHEV, M. F. Gnevyshev. M. N. end Gnevysheva, R. S. - "The connection between the laws of Chabe-Wolf and of Sperrer", Byulleten' Komissii po issledovaniyu Solntsa (Akad. nauk SSSR) SO: U-4631, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949).



"Observations of the Solar Corona Without Eclipses in 6374.5-Augstrom Eays and of Prominences in 6562.8-Angstrom Rays," M. M. Gnevyshev, R. S. Gnevysheva, Mt Astr Sta of Main astr Obs, Adad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVI, No 3, FP 375, 376

Explains how subject photographs were successfully made, without eclipse, with quartt interference—polarization filter designed by A. B. Gil 'warg, Inst of Cryst, Acad Sci USSR. Submitted 24 Nov 50 by Acad S. I. Vavilov.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000615510012-0 W 6.7-47 Grevyshev, M. N., Gornéla astronomichéskala stantilla. [I.] mount in astronomical l'action.] Prirode, Moscow, No. 9:47-32, Sept. 1933. 5 figs. p jidenos. 1847—A general methoda and results obtained. The author gives a rather de alloi regore on the installacean (Caucasa 2130 m) attached to the Main Astronomical Observation and operation of the recently organized Mountain Astronomical Station same Kislovediak of Sciences. Figures show the instruments and some absongraphic of extracts and aspectra simultaneous investigation of physical ronditions in instruments until by this station permit mosphere and individual formations in connection with all the observations of fruitless work when trying to investigate solar phenomena repulsately finds other closely of graduate courses from Leningrad and Kiev university. Subject Rindings: I. Astrophysics 2, Sun's corons. 3, Astronomical observatories. 4. Klatovodiak, U.S.B.R.—N.T.Z.

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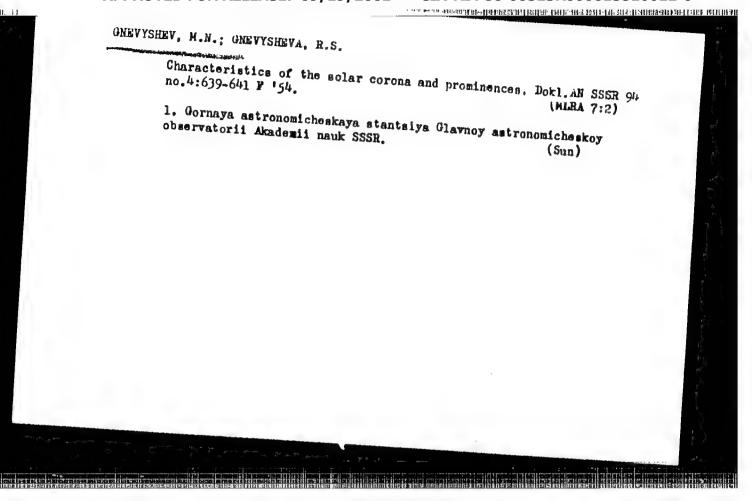
GNEVYSHEV, M. N. and GNEVYSHEVA, R. S.

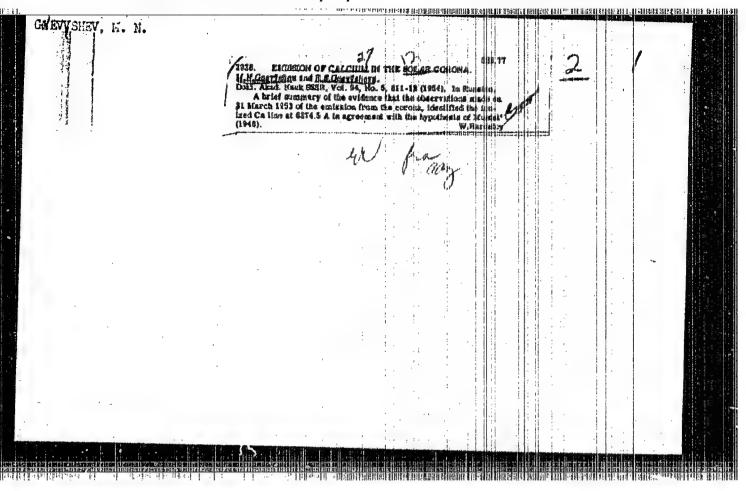
"Start of Regular Solar Corona Observations Without Eclipses".

Byul Komis. po issled. Solntsa. AN SSSR, No. 10, pp 60-62, 1954.

The solar spectrograph of the Peak Astronomical Station of Kislovodsk mounted in 1952 is described. The spectrograph was basically intended for the line 5303 A observation. The diameters of the mirror and the collimator are 50 mm, the diffraction grating of Gerasimov's work; the photographic exposure is a few seconds. (RZhAstr, No. 1, 1956)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956





Gweyy USSR/Astronomy - Sun chromosphere

Card 1/1

Pub. 22 - 11/52

Authors

s Gnevyshev, M. N., and Gnevysheva, R. S.

Title

Brightness of the cronona line, 5302.8 Å, in the solar chromosphere

Periodical

: Dok. AN SSSR 101/4, page 627, Apr 1, 1955

Abstract

Spectrograms are presented in an attempt to prove that the sun's chromosphere consists of a mass of prominences and that the space between them is filled with a corona substance. The corona line, 5302.8 %, is clearly seen on the spectrograms (fig. 1 and 2). Two USSR references (1950-1953). Illustrations.

Institution: Acad. of Sc., USSR, the Mountain Station of the Main Observatory

Presented by: Academician G. A. Shayn, January 1, 1955

USSR/ Astronomy - Solar corona

Card 1/1

Pub. 22 - 10/47.

Authors

Gnevyshev, M. N., and Gneyvsheva, R. S.

Title

Some results of the observations of the solar corona outside the aclipse

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/6, 1017 - 1018, Apr. 21, 1955

Abstract

Some statements, expressed by the authors, concerning the intensity variations of the green, 5302.8A, and the red, 6374.5M, spectral lines in the solar corona are presented. The phenomenon was observed by the authors outside the eclipse. The green line was under observation since the latter part of 1952, and the red line since the beginning of 1953. Four references: 1 Germ. and 3 USSR (1950-1954). Graphs; illustrations.

Institution: Acad. of Sc., USSR, the Main Astronomical Observatory

Presented by: Academician G. A. Shayn, January 6, 1955

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GNEVYSHEV, M.N.; GNEVYSHEVA, R.S.

New date on the solar corona. Isv.Krym.astrofiz.obser. 16: 212-215 '56. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya Glavnoy astronomicheskoy observatorii AN SSSR.
(Sun-Corona)

GNEVYSHEV, M.N.: GNEVYSHEVA, R.S.

Observations of line 5694 A in the solar corona. Astron.tsirk.
no.169:6-7 '56. (MERA 9:10)

1.Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya Glavnoy astronomicheskoy observatorii Akademii mauk SSSR.

(Sun--Corona)

FOR DECEMBER AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

35-4-17/19

Gnevyshev, M. N., Gnevysheva, R. S. and Kurt, V.G.

Observations of the infrared coronal lines 10747 & and AUTHOR: 10798 R. (O nablyudenji infrakrasnykh koronal'nykh liniy 10747 R i 10798 R.) TITLE:

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy Zhurnal, 1957, Vol.34, No.4, pp.671-674

ABSTRACT: A method is described whereby the infrared lines of the corona 10747 and 10798 K may be studied using an electron-optical converter. This was developed at the Pulkovo Observatory in co-operation with the Shternberg State Astronomical Institute. Systematic observations are being carried out at present using this method. In addition, the helium lines 10830, and the hydrogen lines 10938 A of the Paschen series are being obtained during the exposures. A preliminary comparison of the distributions of intensity in the infrared lines round the sun among themselves, and also with the distribution of the lines 5303 and 6374 Å, has shown similarities in the behaviour of the lines 10798, 10747 and 5303 Å. This behaviour of the lines are equality of their ionisation may be explained by the near-equality of their ionisation potentials. The behaviour of the line 6374 A differs markedly from the behaviour of the above three lines. This in turn may be explained by a considerable difference

Card 1/2

35-4-17/19

Observations of the infrared coronal lines 10747 R and 10798 R. in the ionisation potentials of the line 6374 R, and confirms the correctness of the identification of the lines. Latest observations confirm the presence of the luminescence in the helium line 10830 A at certain places in the corona.

There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 4 references, all of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: April, 10, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: The Mountain Astronomical Station of the Main Astronomical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The Shternberg State Astronomical Institute. (Gornaya Astronomicheskaya Stantsiya Glavnoy Astronomicheskoy Observatorii Akademii Nauk SSSR. Gos. Astronomicheskiy In-T im. P. K. Shternberga).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHUR:

Gnevyshev, H. N.

37/30-58-8-18/43

TITLE:

The Astronomical Mountain Station Near Kislovedsk (Na gorney

astronomicheskoy stantsii pod Kislovodskon)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 107-109 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This mountain station which is affiliated to the Astronomical Central Observatory AS USSR operates now for 10 years (Fig 1). It was built for the observation of the sun corona. The station is located 30 kilometres from Kislovodsk on a mountain peak at an altitude of 2130 meters. The surrounding low-topped mountain ranges and the absence of turbulent air currents facilitate the photographic work in the observatory. The station is also equipped with apparatus for the observation of the chromo- and the photosphere. Apart from the coronograph the station is equipped with a photoheliograph, with a chromosphere telescope, with a large diffraction spectrograph and with a radio interferometer for a wave length of 1,7 m. There is also a laboratory equipped with apparatus for geo- and photometric measurements. The results of the observations provide a rounded-off picture of processes in the sun.

Card 1/3

The Astronomical Mountain Station Near Kislovodsk

SCV/30-58-8-18/43

: staff ware of the Part of the equipment was built by the Pulkovo observatory, the rest under the direction of P.V. Dobychin and in the optical workshop of the Pulkovo observatory under the supervision of V.G. Shreyber. The spectrographs are equipped with diffraction gratings by F.M. Gera imov. Interference-polarization filters by A.B. Gil'varg and S.B. Ioffe were used. This work is supervised by the Komissiya po issledovaniyu Solntsa Akademii nauk SSSR (Commission of Solar Research, AS USSR). The research program of this mountain station incorporates systematic observations of the sun spots, of sun sruptions, of flocculi, of the magnetic fields of the sun spots, of the "fibers", of the protuberances and of the distribution of luminous intensity in the corona. In 1954 it was found that at certain times helium lines can be observed in the corons. The observation of the infrared corons lines 10747 and 10798 $\mathring{\Lambda}$ was begun with the assistance of the Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K. Shternberga (State Astronomical Institute imeni P.K. Shternberg). Graduate Stulents from the universities in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiyev and L'vov as well as collaborators of the observatories in China (Kitay), Roumania (Rumyniya), Hungary (Vengriya) and

Card 2/3

The Antronomical Mountain Station Sour Kislovodsk 301/50-39-8-18/33

Szechoslovskia (Sekhoslovskiya) are continuously trained in this station.

There are / figures.

3,1540

9/035/61/000/005/023/042 A001/A101

AUTHOR:

Gnevyshev, M.N.

TITLE:

Technology and methods of coronal observations

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1961, 55, abstract 5A361 (V sb. "Nablyudeniya Solntsa", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959,

ISAN DARA DARA DARA DER PARA DER PARA DER PARA DE P

36 - 38, Engl. summary)

TEXT: The author points out that observations of the solar corona carried oùt at various stations by different methods do not provide continuous series of coronal data. He describes the methods of observations and processing employed at the Gornaya stantsiya (Mountainous station) of the Pulkovo Observatory (Kislovodsk). The experience of this station operation can be used to work out the most efficient methods for all coronal stations. The observational results of the Mountainous station at Kislovodsk and at the Pic-du-Midi Observatory are in good agreement.

A. D.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

3 (1) AUTHOR:

Gnevyshev, M. N., Candidate of

sov/30-59-5-83/13

Physical and Mathematical Sciences

TITLE:

In the Astronomical Mountain Station (Ma Gornoy

astronomicheskoy stantsii)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 5, pp 99-100 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A photograph of a sodium cloud, ejected by a Soviet cosmic rocket was taken on January 3, 1959 in the mountain station of the Pulkovo Main Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, situated near Kislovodsk at an altitude of 2000 m above sea level. The formation of such a cloud had been planned in order to determine optically the coordinates of the rocket. I. S. Shklovskiy calculated that by the dispersion of about 1 kg sodium a cloud of 100 km in diameter forms within several seconds; it is possible to record such a cloud with the usual instruments. The photograph was taken by means of special cameras mounted on the telescope of an absence—of-eclipse coronograph (Fig 1). Figure 2 shows the photograph of such a sodium cloud in 80-fold magnification. Twenty four photographs were taken with a time of exposure of 20 seconds each. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/1

Card 1/1

S/033/60/037/02/004/013 E032/E914

E (PA) PORTO - UNE CONTROL CON

AUTHOR: Gnevyshev. M. N.

The Connection Between Optical and Radio Emission of the ተጠተሞ ተ

Solar Corona.

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, Vol 37, Nr 2, pp 227-235 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: High quality and comprehensive non-eclipse observations of the solar corona were carried out during the IGY. This enabled more detailed comparisons to be carried out between the coronal radiation at λ 5303 and meter waves, and also geomagnetic disturbances. The present paper reports on the heliographic distribution of intensity at λ 5303, the solid angle of radio emission in the meter range vis a vis the optical emission of the corona, and the connection between radio emission and geomagnetic or storms. All the results indicate that the optical, radio and geomagnetic phenomena can be looked upon as a single complex. A corpuscular stream having a solid angle of the order of 80 passes through the corona and causes the emission of the line λ 5303 and a strong emission having a frequency of 200 Mc/s. The radio emission is excited in

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The Connection Between Optical and Radio Emission of the Solar Corona

a cone which has the same solid angle as the geomagnetically active corpuscular stream. A noise storm on meter waves is usually observed 2-4 days before a geomagnetic storm. This is due to the fact that the corpuscular stream is delayed by this interval of time before it reaches the Earth (as compared with the radio emission). The intensity of the coronal line λ 5303 has a maximum above sunspots. Fig 1 shows the intensity distribution for this line with latitude relative to spots. The apparent maximum of intensity of coronal formations occurs a day after their

Card 2/3

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The Connection Between Optical and Radio Emission of the Solar Corona

passage through the East limb of the sun, or a day before they cross the West limb. There are 5 figures and 18 neferences, of which 3 are French, 1 is Dutch, 1 is Swiss, 3 are Soviet and the rest are English.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk SSSR (Main Astronomical Observatory, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 13, 1959.

UP

Card 3/3

"On the connection of coronal emission in optical and radio spectrum." report to be summitted for the IAU Symposium on the Corona, Cloudcroft, New Mexico, 28-30 Aug 1961.

3.1800

AUTHOR:

Gnevyahov. M.N.

TITLE:

Solar Eclipse on February 15, 1961

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Vestnik

Vol 31, NO. 5, 55-59 My, 161.

5/036/61/000/005/006/012

B105/8202

TEXT: The author describes the preparations made for the observation of the total solar eclipse made by the Astronomicheskiy sovet Akademii nauk (Astronomical Council of the Academy of Sciences) as well as the observations themselves. For this purpose a special commission headed by M. N. Gnevyshev was formed. The calculation of data of the solar eclipse which had been made by A. A. Mikhaylov, the map (Fig. 1), and the preliminary data were sent to the astronomical radio and geophysical institutions and published in the "Astronomicheskiy zhurnil". In the USSR the towns of Yevpatoriya, Rostov-na-Donu, Novocherkassk, and Belebey were in the center of the zone of the total solar eclipse. The maximum height of the sun and the longest duration of the total phase were observed at Rostov-na-Donu and at the Krymskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk SSR (Crimean Astrophysical Observatory of

Card 1/6/

Samile

Solar Eclipse on February 15, 1961

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Expeditions were sent into task was the study of the outer solar corena the zone of the total solar eclipse. Simultaneously, a series of geophysical rockets were launched into this zone from which the corona and the changes in the earth's atmosphere during the solar eclipse were studied. The following observations are mentioned: 1) Optical observations. The following institutions took part in the observations: Astronomicheskiy institut im. P. K. Shternberga (Astronomical Institute imeni P K Shternberg). Astrofizicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk Kazakhakoy SSR (Astrophysical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakhskays SSR), Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Leningradskogo universiteta (Astronomical Observatory of Leningrad University). Institut fiziki atmosfery Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere of the Academy of Sciences USSR), Institut prikladnoy geofiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Applied Geophysics of the Academy of Sciences USSR), Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio Wave Propagation of the Academy of Sciences USSR). Observations were made abourd a plane of type TV - 104 (TU-104) at a height of 10 km The plane was put at the disposal of the Astronomical Council by the Nauchno-issledovatel saiy Card 2/6/

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Solar Eclipse on February 15, 1961

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institut grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota (Scientific Research Institute of the Civil Air Fleet). Measures were taken to remove the clouds above the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory, the Dzhankoy and Rostov-na-Donu. At the Abastumanskaya observatoriya (Abastuman' Observatory), Sverdlovsk, and Belebey, scientists succeeded in making observations after removal of the clouds. Important preparative work was done at the Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya (Astronomical Mountain Station) (Kislovodsk). 2) Radioastronomical observations. They were made at 6 stations in Pulkovo. The Krymskaya nauchnaya stantsiya (Crimean Scientific Stations) of the Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences USSR) made observations in the range of the 20 and 80-cm waves and of the 1.45 and 1.63-m waves (see Table). At the station of the Physics Institute at Serpukhov observations were made by means of a giant radiotelescope of a diameter of 22 m. The Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut (Radiophysical Scientific Research Institute) of the Gor'kovskiy universitet (Gor'kiy University) made observations at Gor'kiy by means of a mirror of 1 m diameter. In Yalta observations were made by means of radiotelescopes with a mirror diameter of 1.5 and 4 m. The Astrofizioneskaya laboratoriya

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ACCESSION NR: AP3001233 S/0033/63/040/003/0401/0412

AUTHOR: Gnevy*shev. M. N.

TITLE: Corona and the eleven-year cycle of solar activity

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 40, no. 3, 1963, 401-412

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, solar corona, ll-year cycle, sun spots, solar prominences, solar latitude effect

ABSTRACT: The author employs systematic data published in the Quarterly Bulletin on Solar Activity on measurements of the 5303-angstrom coronal-line intensity performed at the Kislovodsk, Pic-du-Midi, Mt. Norikura, Climax, and Sacramento Peak (New Mexico) solar observatories. Existing U.S. and French comparisons, showing that the measurements of Kislovodsk and Pic-du-Midi stations are virtually identical, are confirmed. The present paper is fundamentally based on correlations of the data of the other three stations with those of Kislovodsk (K) and the Pic-du-Midi (P). The data scatter on the correlation graph between the U.S. and Japanese stations against K and P is interpreted in terms of errors in photometric measurement, errors in the alignment of the spectrograph slit on the prescribed position angle (especially in the presence of sharply delimited coronal rays), errors in the

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determination of the distance from the photosphere at which measurements of the coronal intensity are made, and lack of simultaneity in the measurements. Year-toyear variations of the ratio of the 5303-angstrom line between the P and K vs. the U.S. and the Mt. Norikura stations are interpreted in terms of unfortunate selections of observation days at Norikura which inadvertently must have fallen on days with weak intensities of the coronal line, and in terms of intense variations of the photometric system of the U.S. stations. The intensity of the coronal emission and the appearance of prominences and sunspots in the current 11-year cycle are found to exhibit 2 maxima, equivalent in the total energy emitted by the corona and the prominences: One during 1956-57, the other during 1959-60. During the first maximum the emission intensity increased at all solar latitudes between the equator and the poles, attaining a maximum at latitude 25 degrees. The second maximum was characterized by increases in emission intensity in the equatorial zone only, with a maximum attained at latitude 10-150. In either maximum did the sunspot activity attain a maximum development one year before that of the maximal coronal emission, so that the latter occurred during the period of greatest decrease in the spotformation activity. It is noted that the second emission maximum had remained undetected to date, because until now the characteristics of the spot-formation activity, in the examination of the ll-year emission cycle, had been obtained by summation over the entire disk of the sun. The following arguments are adducted in Card 2/3

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favor of the applicability of the findings of the current cycle to antecedent liyear cycles: (a) During all solar eclipses occurring in maximum-activity years of various cycles, an increase in the coronal emission was invariably observed around the entire solar disk, whereas in years close to a minimum intensive emission was noted in the equatorial zone alone. (b) In all observed li-year cycles the latitudes of maximum emission decreases to a latitude of approximately 10° at mid-cycle and remains essentially unchanged during the second half of the cycle. There are 5 tables and 11 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya Glavnoy astronomicheskoy observatorii Akademii nauk SSSR, Kislovodsk (Astronomical Mountain Station, Main Altronomical Observatory, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

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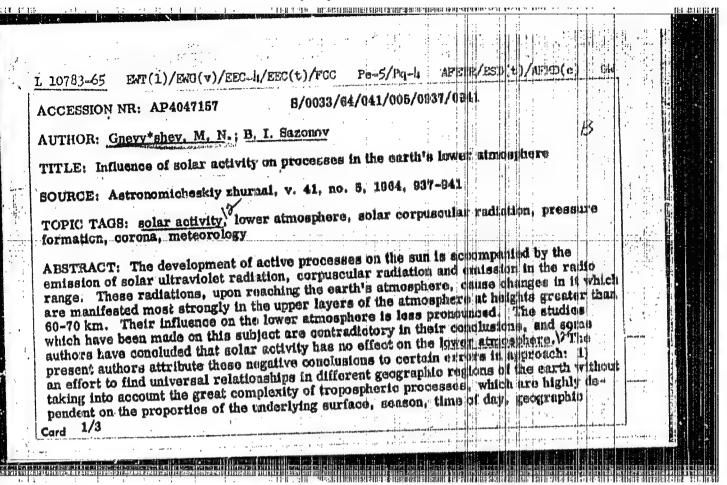
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L 10783-65 ACCESSION NR: AP4047157 position and initial conditions, causing the effect of solar activity to be manifested differently in different regions; 2) in most cases, these authors have used indices of solur activity (such as Wolf numbers or sunspot area) which are nonlinearly related to the values of the energy of that solar radiation which is of importance for proposed in the earth's lower atmosphere. This article is essentially a synopsis of certain arguments which demonstrate the influence of solar activity onthe lower atmosphere prepented earlier by the authors (B. I. Sazonov, Vy*sotny*ye barioheskiye obrazovaniyi. I soklebhnaya aktivnosti, Gidrometeoizdat, 1964; M. N. Gnevy*shev, Astron zh., 40, 401-412, 1963). In the first of these studies, on the basis of an analysis of 12,000 ligh-level pressure charts of the northern hemisphere, Sazonov drew important conclusions idnoerning the occurrence of regions with the most frequent extreme deviations of pressure from the norm. It was found that the regions of maximum frequency of maximum pressure form ring-like zone similar to the auroral zone; a similar ring-like zone is formed for entremely low pressure values. It was shown that with the passage of large spot groups across the sun's central meridian there is a pressure increase in the principure formations of the first zone and a pressure decrease in the second. It is concluded that this is evidence that the agent stimulating the development of pressure formations in the stratoophere and upper troposphere is solar corpuscular radiation, who to distribution is determined by the earth's magnetic field. The reaction of the lower atmosphere will have a different sign, depending on the region. Although this region is defined clearly in the 2/3

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EEC_L/ENT(1)/ENG(v)/EEC(t) Pe-5/Pa-4 L 52241-65 UR/0030/15/000/d05/0067/0071 ACCESSION NR: AP5014801 Gnevyshev, M. H. (Candidate of physicomathematical sciences) AUTHOR: New data on solar activity and its influence on the dairth SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 5, 1965, 67-71 TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, solar terrestrial relation , solar cycle, bicastronautics, coronal emission On the basis of coronal investigations conducted at the Millovodsk Mountain Station of the Main Astronomical Observatory of the Anademy of Sciences USSR during the IGY, IGC, and IQSY, it has been established that the normal li-rear solar cycle has two, essentially different, maxima. During the period of the first maximum the intensity of coronal radiation increases uniformly over the entire solar disk, showing maximal intensity at a solar latitude of about 25 . As the first maximum diminishes, a second maximum appears in the equatorial region, exhibiting maximal intensity at a solar latitude of about 109 . Even though the second maximum is restricted to the equatorial region, it involves the same amount of radiation as the first maximum. The establishment of the double activity maximum in the 11-year solar cycle clarifies certain discrepancies noted in correlating Card 1/2